The Cunard steamship Persia, with Liverpool advices to the 25th ultimo, arrived at New York on Wednesday Her mails reached this city yesterday morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

-ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. V. Smith on behalf of the government, denied the truth of a report which had found its way into print that the army is Bombay had also broken out into mutiny, and stated that the latest official advices from India pointed the very reverse of this.

The votes of half a million sterling on account of the Persian war, and four hundred thousand for the Chinese

hostilities, were agreed to. During the debate on the latter question, Sir C. Wood stated that the arrival of the gun-boats in Canton river would enable the British admiral to destroy the war junks, and beyond that no hostilities would be entered upon until the arrival of Lord Elgin at Pekin, and the re sult of his mission to the Emperor was ascertained. After that, if any further hostilities took place they would probably be confined to Canton, which was the wish of the British government, and seemed to be the wish of the people of China as well. On Thursday in the House of Lords the Queen's answer

to the address upon the subject of emigration of free ne-groes from Western Africa was received. It merely gives an assurance of an earnest desire to discourage all schemes for the emigration of negroes that are calculated to promote slavery.

In the Commons Mr. Labouchere said it had been de termined to separate the district Moreton Bay from the colony of New South Wales, and form it into a new

In the Commons a test vote upon the new divorce bill showed a majority of 87 in favor of the measure.

According to the latest impressions Parliament would not adjourn before the 20th of August.

The parliamentary election for Oxford city resulted in the defeat of Mr. Thackeray, the vote being-for Card-

well, 1,085; Thackeray, 1,018. The proceedings in regard to the Atlantic telegraph cable continued to increase in interest. The shareholder of the company at Liverpool had given a grand banquet to the officers of the Niagara and Susquehanna, and the completion of the shipment of the cable on the Agamem-

non had been celebrated by a grand fête in the park of Sir Culling Eardley, near Erith, on the Thames. Nearly a thousand persons were present at the latter entertain ment, including Professor Morse, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Captain Sands of the Susque hanna, and others. At the dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society of Eng-

land, which had been holding its annual show at Salis-bury, Lord Portman introduced as a guest Mr. French, the vice president of the Agricultural Society of the United States. Mr. French was warmly received, and addressed the audience at some length. The American horses, Prior and Prioress, which had

been entered to run for the Goodwood cup, had attracted attention in betting circles, and were backed at short

Considerable rioting, resulting from the bad feeling engendered by the twelfth of July celebration, had taken place between the Orangemen and Ribbonmen at Belfast, and on one occasion a serious collision with the military was the result, but fortunately without loss of life.

On the 21st of July there was great rejoicing at the town of Boston, Lincolnshire, consequent on the reopening of the southwest chapel of the church in that to which has been restored by the citizens of Boston, Mass. as a memorial to John Cotton. Mr. Dallas, the American minister, the bishop of Kentucky, and ex-Mayor Bigelow, of Boston, Mass., were amongst those who took part in the proceedings. An address was presented to Mr. Dallas on the occasion, and two speeches were made by that gentleman in the course of the proceedings.

There is a rumor of the appearance of the potato blight in the province of Munster, Ireland, but it was not regarded as very serious.

SHIPPING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE. We copy the following from the Liverpool Journal July 25:

The first great act in the wondrous enterprise which in its perfected results, is to bring the Old and New Worlds within a few minutes' distance of each other, was compled on Thursday morning, when the last coil of the At-hantic telegraph cable was securely deposited in the vast hold of the Agamemnon, and the machinery was set in motion to show, experimentally, how it was intended to work. About a furlong's length was payed off, and so far the experiment was entirely satisfactory, although it must be admitted that the length was not enough to try must be admitted that the length was not enough to try
the question of strain, which is pronounced to be the
great difficulty of the project. The festival in honor of
this great crowning act was held in the beautiful park of
Belvidere, which had been obligingly opened by its present occupant, Sir Culling Eardley, for the purpose. The
chair was taken by Sir Culling, supported by Mr. Cardwell, M. P., Mr. Ricardo, M. P., Commodore Eden, Capt.
Sandes and the officers of the American frigate Susquehanne Professor Wheatstone Mr. Brocking Coat. hanna, Professor Wheatstone, Mr. Brooking, Capt. Nodill of the Agamennon, a great number of ladies, and sev-eral gentlemen more or less interested in the undertaking. After about half an hour devoted to the discussion of the sailors giving a tremendous body to the general chorus, and immediately afterwards, with a few appropriate observa-tions, "Success to the Atlantic Telegraph Company." Mr. Brooking, one of the directors, returned thanks.

The chairman then gave, "Mr. Cyrus Field, and the American promoters of the undertaking;" to which Mr. Cyrus Field replied, and, after a few introductory observations, read the following letter, which he had received from the President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: An a sidental circumstance, which I need detail, prevented your kind letter of the 19th ult. be-brought under my notice until this morning. I now sten to say, in reply, that I shall feel much honored if the first message across the Atlantic be one from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States, and I need not assure you I will endeavor to answer it in a spirit and not assure you I will be great occasion.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The reading of this letter was received with loud cheering by the company. The chairman said he had recently been present at a conversation between a cabinet minister and the American ambassador as to what should be the purport of the first message across the Atlantic, and had suggested a Scripture text—"Those whom God hath joined let no man put asunder." [Loud cheers.] Several other toasts followed.

od let no man put sunder." [Loud cheers.] Several other toasts followed.

The last toast was, "Mr. Cardwell and the House of Commons;" in reply to which Mr. Cardwell said: The House of Commons would ill represent the country if it did not take an interest in the undertaking which they were then inaugurating. Twenty years ago a steam voyage across the Atlantic was the great wonder of the day, but now a marvellous agent was about to carry messages across the Atlantic with the velocity of lightning. [Cheers.] This was a great triumph of science in the difficulties surmounted; it was a great triumph of commerce, for it was the commerce of Eagland and America that had created the undertaking, and which would successfully sustain it; but, above all, it was a triumph of international policy, in bringing two of the greatest nations in the world in the closest approximation. [Loud cheers.] Two magnificent vessels, models of the two greatest warlike fleets in the world, were about to leave our shores, not on a warlike enterprise, but to render it

was at first proposed. The telegraph line from Newfound-land to the United States is completed, and in good work-

ing order.

That the enterprise will be persevered in until successfully accomplished there can be no question; for the exclusive privileges and guarantees themselves which the companies have obtained are, in the opinion of those most
competent to judge, of more value than the whole capital
required to manufacture the cable.

The Agamemnon left Greenwich on the 24th for Sheerress to have her compasses adjusted, after which she

The Agamemnon left Greenwich on the 24th for Sheerness, to have her compasses adjusted, after which she
would proceed direct to Cork.

An important alteration in the arrangements for laying the cable has been determined upon, and the plan
now, instead of commencing in mid-oceau, is to submerge
the whole cable in a continuous line from Valencia bay,
in Ireiand, to Newfoundland. The Niagara will lay the
first half from Ireland to the middle of the Atlantic; the first half from Ireland to the middle of the Atlantic; the end will then be joined to the other half on board the Agamemnon, which takes it on to the coast of Newfoundland. During the whole process the four vessels will remain together and give whatever assistance is required. Constant communication is to be kept up with the coast of Ireland during the progress of the work, and the wires are to be at once carried from Killarney to Valencia bay, so as to connect with the British and Irish lines.

FRANCE.

Panis, July 22.—The Monitor contains the following: For more than a month the police has had proof that a plot had been formed in London to make an attempt on the life of the Emperor. Three Italians, charged with the execution of this horrible project, were at Paris, and ar-rested. The arms, also, which were to have been used

rested. The arms, also, which were to have been used for the perpetration of the crime, have been seized; they consist of poinards, revolvers, &c. Brought to justice, the prisoners had already confessed their crime, and revealed the names of their accomplices.

The government, notwithstanding, suspended the proceedings against them, in order that the celat of the process might not be regarded as a means of influencing the result of the elections which were about to take place. proceedings are now resumed, and an ordinance of Juge d'Instruction sends before the Chamber of Accu-

the Juge d'Instruction sends before the Chamber of Accusation all the prisoners arrested, with their accomplices.

Their names are Tibaldi, Bartollotti, Grilli, fotherwise Saro,) Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Mazarenti, and Campanella.

The Monitar says the rumor that French troops are to be sent to China is entirely without foundation.

One of the arrested Italians is said to have made a full confession of the details of the recent conspiracy.

It is intimated, on the one hand, that the French authorities had good grounds for the military display and hasty arrangements which they made at Beranger's funcal, on account of the movements of the secret societies; but, on the other, it is affirmed that the alarm of the government was groundless, as no demonstration government was groundless, as no den intended.

The Pays says that the British government has already communicated to Mazzini that, although England would continue to afford an asylum to all political refugees, he could not any longer be allowed to prepare expeditions against foreign States on English soil. It is also stated,

against foreign states on Enginesison. It is also sacted, from other sources, that the British cabinet had promised to subject Mazzini to a strict surveillance.

A report had been current of another attempt to the Emperor's life at Plombierres, but it appears to have been unfounded. The London Globe discredits the report that Queen Vic

torin will visit France this year.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says that the sending out of some French and English vesselsthat the sending out of some French.

that the sending out of some French.

of-war to Tunis is spoken of.

The Moniteur alludes to the discovery of the Italian plot
The Moniteur alludes The Tunion Napoleon; says that it was

to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon; says that it was concocted in London, and places Mazzini and Ledru Rollin among the accomplices to it. SPAIN.

An extraordinary decline from the recent high prices of wheat in Spain is reported.

The captain-general and the civil governor of the province of Seville were to be brought before a council of war

unt of the late troubles The execution of insurgents had been stopped by the

government.

The London Times publishes a despatch from Paris, dated the 24th, stating that the Spanish government, after some hesitation, has accepted the offer of mediation in the Mexican question made by Lord Howden and the Marquis de Turgot in the name of the English and French governments.

Madrid, July 18 .- A deputation from the corporation MADRID, July 18.—A deputation from the conference of Seville, accompanied by the deputies for that province, and bearing a petition signed by nearly 3,000 persons, waited yesterday upon the Duke of Valencia to entreat him to use his influence with the Queen to stop the executions in Andalusia. Another petition, signed by the women of Seville, had been sent to the Queen. In reply to the deputation General Narvaez read a royal order. to the deputation General Narvaez read a royal order, dated the previous day, which enjoined the authorities of Seville to put no one else to death without previous com munication with the government. That enough has cer-tainly been already done to strike terror and deter from similar insurrection will be admitted by all who read the

following paragraph from the Constitutional, of Cadiz:

"The prisoners were conducted in carts to the Prad
of St. Sebastian. There they were drawn up in line, an s were conducted in carts to the Prado There they were drawn up in line, and or st. Scoastian. There they were drawn up in line, and a company fired upon them. It happened that the volley killed two persons who, cluding the vigilance of the sentinels placed to keep the ground, had got in the rear of the criminals. The deaths that have taken place in consequence of the insurrection amount to 98—25 in the affair of Benaojan, one shot in the first instance in Seville, 24 on Saturday, 18 on the 13th, 15 at Utrera, 13 at Arabal, and the two killed by accident."

It is high time, indeed, that the government should

THE ITALIAN INSURRECTION.

The Debats contains the following details respecting the eral gentlemen more or less interested in the undertaking.

After about half an hour devoted to the discussion of the case, the chairman gave in succession "The Queen" and the "President of the United States," both of which of France and Germany, were privy to the arrangements. money at their disposal, the origin of which remains a mystery. The supreme direction of the conspiracy was intrusted, according to all accounts, to Mazzini. He visited Genoa, it is said, at the commencement of the month of April, having run through Germany, France, Switzerland, and even the Italian provinces of Austria, defying with rare presence of mind the vigilance of the Austrian police, which is nevertheless so clever in discovering those

police, which is nevertheless so elever in discovering those who are obnoxious to it.

We are now acquainted by the declaration of M. Ratazzi that the merit of the discovery of the plot at Genoa is due to the French administration, which at once placed itself in communication with the courts of Rome, Naples, Turin, and Florence. Two circumstances then arose: the Italian courts were enabled to take precautionary measures, and the conspirators saw themselves detected and threatened. It is said that confusion and hesitation entered their ranks; that the majority desired an adjournment of the enterprise, but that the minority insisted on an immediate appeal to arms. The explosion of the plot was the work of this obstinate minority. This criminal and absurd enterprise has occasioned great evils and caused many victims. The conspirators have lost many of their men; but, as generally happens, the leaders have taken care of themselves.

of their men; but, as generally happens, the leaders have taken care of themselves.

The Daily News correspondent, writing from Naples on the 16th, says that an attempt was about to be made, it is pretty well ascertained, was known to the authorities some days before it took place. There was a communication on the subject made by the King to the Intendente of Salerno, Sr. Ajossa. Still it was thought wise to let it take its course, and crush it after it had been made. The resistance made by the population to the insurgents on their landing had been cited as a proof of the attachment of the people to the reigning family. The inference is a [Cheers.] This was a great triumph of science in the difficulties surmounte?] it was the commerce of England and America that had created the undertaking, and which would successfully sustain it; but, above all, it was a triumph of science in the cost of the two cours shores, not on a warlike enterprise, but to render it all but impossible that we should ever again be at war with America. [Loud cheers.] The two nations had a common origin, a common language; their laws were drawn from the same fountain, and he was sure the day would come when the present celebration would be looked upon as commencing a new era, and that overy articular agreed bond of brotherhood. [Loud cheers.] After this common language; their laws were drawn from the same fountain, and he was sure the day would come when the present celebration would be looked upon as commencing a new era, and that overy articular agreed bond of brotherhood. [Loud cheers.] After this toast the company broke up.

The cable being now alt on board the Agamemnon an Niagars, the ships will start to-day, and meet at Queenstown early next week, whence, after coaling, they will sail for Valencia's bay; from thence they will proceed to Trinity bay. Newfoundland, keeping up constant commisciation with London, and we may expect to know bere shaily the exact position of the expedition.

After much deliberation the directors have decided that it is best to commence paying out the cable at once from level of waller opening of the little was not been any against whom cautions ought to have been an unnecessary against whom cautions ought to have been an unnecessary against whom cautions ought to have been an unnecessary against whom cations ought to have been an unnecessary against whom cation with London, and we may expect to know bere shaily the exact position of the expedition.

After much deliberation the directors have decided that it is best to commence paying out the cable at once from level of wall and the wall and the cable at once from level of the wall and the cab wrong one; the resistance was occasioned by acts of vio-lence offered to the women by some of the Presidiarii

presented itself to Signor Mirabelli Centurione, the Intenpresented itself to Signor Mirabelli Centurione, the Intendente of Principato Ulteriore. About 70 prisoners are said to have arrived at Salerno by sea. Amongst them is the Baron Nicotera, a Calabrese, who is wounded in the arm. A number of prisoners, about 117 in all, have been brought to Salerno by land, under guard of the 7th battallion of rifles, commanded by Ghio. Amongst them are seven foreigners, who awaken much sympathy by their extreme youth and interesting appearance. It is said, also, that a sum amounting to 15,000 ducats has been found.

en found.

Almost all the individuals of the first expedition Almost all the individuals of the first expedition are dead, having been killed, as I have already stated, without any necessity, as they were overwhelmed by numbers, and incapacitated from resisting. If I am to believe my informants, orders were given to kill the prisoners, and the massacre did not cease until six counter-orders came from Gaeta. A person in town says he saw six wounded persons killed by some one of the cattle-drivers of the country, who had ranged themselves amongst the King's friends. They despatched their victims with the iron-shod poles with which they goad their cattle.

Another horrid instance is added, that as it was found impossible to remove all the wounded many were burnt, together with the dead bodies, and that the number from an officer, after the first engagement, to a friend in

amounted to 200. I must state, however, that a letter from an officer, after the first engagement, to a friend in Naples, says that his soldiers would go forward, and could not be restrained; that they carried everything before them; and that a hundred bodies were then lying on the field, which he was occupied in burying. Many more, however, than a hundred were killed and wounded; and there is nothing inconsistent with this letter in the positive assurance of my informant, especially when the barbarities which have been practised in this kingdom are called to mind.

INDIA.

There is nothing later from India. Intelligence was hourly expected when the Persis sailed. All sorts of rumors were continually started, but it was supposed they had reference to stock-jobbing operations, and obtained but little credence. A mass of papers had been laid before Parliament, but they added nothing of importance to the published accounts.

AUSTRALIA. Melbourne dates to the 30th of May had been received n England. Gold was selling in Melbourne at £3 17. 6d \$23 19s. 6d. Flour, £22 per ton. A brisk busines was being done in imports, and confidence was re-estab The steamer Great Britain left Melbourne for Liverpo

An esteamer Great Britain left Metbourne for Laverpoon 21st of May, with 101,600 ounces of gold.

A duty of 10s, per lb. had been levied on oplum.

A new ministry, with Mr. Haines as chief secretary ad been organized.

At Sydney the tallow market was firm, and wool had alvanced, selling at 1s. 5d. a 2s. 6d. per 1b. Flour and

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOF LONDON, Saturday, July 25. [From the Times City Article.]

The conviction that up to this afternoon no news h been received from India, and consequently that all the recent reports have thus far been totally without foundation, has been followed by a diminution of excitement in the stock markets. Prices, however, have not expe-rienced any permanent rally, although the first transac-tions were at an advance of \$4d\$. Although the absence tions were at an advance of \$d\$. Although the absence of animation throughout the day was mainly attributable to the anxiety regarding India, an increased demand in the discount market where there was pressure, coupled with slight withdrawals of bullion from the bank, and the favorable appearance of foreign exchanges, continued to the general dulness.

About £30,000, in gold bars, was taken from bank, the contract of the second cont

for the purchase of silver on the continent. These with drawals are thought likely to continue, unless some Aus tralian or Californian arrivals soon take place. Notwith standing the recent further reduction in their stock of bullion, the Bank of France have lowered their rate for advances on stocks and shares from 6 to 54 per cent. The latter was fixed as the discount rate a Bourse were excluded from the benefit of the alteration

(From the Daily News City Article.)

The funds continue very sensitive pending the receip of advices from the East. Throughout the day the stock of advices from the East. Throughout the day the stock exchange business was greatly restricted. In the general discount market the demand for money was again good. As the end of the month and the 4th of August draws near, the commercial demand may become more active. During the week the necessity of paying for the silver imported from the continent has only led to the absorption of all the available supplies of newly-arrived gold, but has caused some withdrawals of gold from bank.

The Bank of St. Petersburgh has reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

count to 3 per cent. TRANSPORTS FOR INDIA.

TRANSPORTS FOR INDIA.

The steamers and clippers engaged by the India House for the conveyance of troops are to forfeit £30 per day for every day beyond 70 occupied in their passage to Calcutta, while they are to receive £60 for every day saved from that time. The salling clippers James Baines and Champion of the Seas will each take a regiment. Some persons are disposed to anticipate that the performance of these vessels will equal that of the steamers. The terms paid for steamers range from £39 to £49 per man; for the James Baines and Champion of the Seas the rate is £25 per man, and for the smaller sailing vessels it is £18. The Golden Fleece and Lady Jocelyn are ordered to be ready at Portsmouth on Wednesday next. There is a penalty of £10 for each day's delay.

THE INDIA NEWS.

The Vectis with the mails would probably reach Malta from Alexandria yesterday. The distance from Malta to Cagliari is 340 miles. A steamer despatched immediately would reach the latter place this afternoon, and the government may be in possession of telegraphic news in the course of the evening. Should the steamer from Calcutta have made an early arrival at Suez, a telegraphic Calcutta have made an early arrival at Suez, a despatch may be hourly looked for via Trieste.

We copy from one of our New York cotemporaries the following paragraph in relation to church-building in that city: The rage for church-building is very great this season. On the Fifth avenue, near 48th strert, the Dutch Reformed church is about to erect a new white marble church on a bit of land costing \$120,000. This church is the richest corporation in New York after Trinity church. A new Presbyterian church is to be reared on Marcary Hill this edition surprises out of the sections. church. A new Presbyterian church is to be reared on Murray Hill; this edifice springs out of the society of Rev. Dr. Alexander. Rev. Dr. Spring's new church will be of brick, with stone steeple 220 feet high, with clock and bell, and will hold 2,000 people, costing \$140,000. Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Tabernacle church, will have a church of white marble, and it will cost \$120,000. On the Fourth avenue the Methodists are to erect a magnificant church and the second s the Fourth avenue the Methodists are to erect a magnifi-cent church, and they go for white marble, with the best. They have just sold their house in Mulberry street, and go "up town." This church will have a steeple 200 feet high. The Baptists are to build an elegant church on Eighth avenue and 43d street. This will be composed of brown stone and iron. And the Catholics, under the lead of Archbishop Hughes, are to put up on Fifth avenue and 51st street one of the most magnificent churches in the city.

Two sons of Mr. John H. Iscett, of Greensburg were in the habit of setting "night lines" in the Allega-gy river, in order to become possessed of the finny tribe. One morning a very mysterious looking thing was ob-served from the shore as being attached to one of the lines out some distance. On drawing in the line a fish was fast on the hook, with its head protruding from the was fast on the hook, with its head protruding from the orifice of a human skull, which rests upon the vertebral column, its body being in the skull, and too large to allow its escape therefrom. The theory is that the fish became domiciled in the skull some time since, grew until it became imprisoned therein beyond its power to escape unaided. The skull is sound, and has yet four teeth in it, the remainder having dropped out. Its shape indicates that it possibly belonged to a negro, and was perhaps that of a female.

The Memphis Appeal of the 2d instant says: "Yesterday afternoon, Knox, the second son of our friend J. Knox Walker, esq., was thrown from his horse, and his foot catching in the stirrup, he was dragged for some distance, his head on the ground, until he was so much bruised and mangled as to cause his immediate death. He was about ten or twelve years of age, and a lad of amiable disposition and great promise. The occurrence produced a general gloom in the locality where it happened. We deeply sympathize with the grief-stricken parents."

The Corpus Christi (Texas) Valley of the 18th ult. says: "Capt. Low, of this city, with a posse of boys, left town yesterday morning with about the same determination to kill an alligator that old Put did, once upon a time, to slay a certain she wolf. The alligator, who was an old offender, had made his home in a small lake some five miles up the river, and had long familiarized himself with the calves which came there for water. He refused

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1857. 56-Mr. Hanny M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our generaltrav-ing agent for the States of Alabama and Tennesses, assisted by

CLOSING OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS We are authorized to announce that the several recutive departments of the government will be closed to-day as a testimonial of respect to the mem-

ory of Hon. James C. Dobbin, late Secretary of the

THE DEATH OF EX-SECRETARY DOBBIN

The death of Mr. Marcy, the eldest member President Pierce's cabinet, struck the public sense with surprise by reason of its suddenness, in the midst of apparent health and vigor. The death after a brief interval of another member of the same cabinet, and the youngest, Mr. Dobbin, although the long-expected result of gradually-wasting consumption, is not the less to be deplored, as withdrawing from the field of usefulness and honor another of the minent statesmen of the Union. Mr. Dobbin was born at Fayetteville, in the State

of North Carolina, in the year 1814; graduated with distinction at the University of that State in 1832 ; and in due time established himself in the practice of the law at Favetteville. In the relations of private life he won at once universal confidence and esteem, by the amenity of his manners and the sincerity and amiability of his character. Adding to these qualities a finely-attempered, but acute and penetrating, intellect, and a spirited, graceful, and impressive elocution, he could not fail to assume speedily the nighest rank at the bar and in public affairs.

After the lapse of a few years he was elected : member of the Twenth-ninth Congress, the sessions of which he traversed with signal success; and on his voluntary retirement from which he was repeatedly elected to serve in the legislative assemblies of his State. The place he had now acquired in the councils of North Carolina was one, not of admiration and espect only, but of devoted attachment; while the nature of his opinions, and the dignified zeal with which he maintained them, prepared the whole country to regard him as one of the representative men of the South.

Thus, when President Pierce called Mr. Dobbin to his cabinet, and to the charge of the Navy Departnent, the selection was one of recognised fitness in all general respects. But the public mind had been quite unconscious of the great and special adminisrative qualities which Mr. Dobbin was found to possess, as he proceeded, from year to year, n the sedulous discharge of the delicate and arduous duties of Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Dobbin was a gentleman, as well in the sense of courtesy of deportment as in the higher ense of considerate care of the rights and feelings of others, and in this respect well adapted to be the administrative head of a body of high-bred and sensitive officers. But, in addition to this, he was endowed with singular clear-headedness, as it is faniliarly called-that is, capacity of distinct and clear perception of things and of their mutual relation, neluding personal character. In this quality of mine ies the secret of prompt decision and of skilful adaptation of means to ends-in a word, practical statesmanship. This quality Mr. Dobbin possessed in a high degree. It rendered him a safe counsellor and an able administrator, and enabled him, while atentive to matters of routine, to go beyond that, and to devise and execute most important measures for the augmentation of the material force and of the personal efficiency of the navy.

Mr. Dobbin's strong convictions of public duty led nim to continue in the Navy Department when his fellow-citizens of North Carolina would gladly have ransferred him to the Senate of the United States. He persevered in the same resolution to the last, under all the difficulties of declining health, and then retired to the tranquil shades of his birth-place and ome, to linger a few months and to die-prematurely, not for his own fame to be sure, but prematurely for the love of his friends, the hopes of his countrymen, and the service of the nation. For to know him was to love him; and the remarkable combina tion of kindliness with force, of the gentle heart with the strong mind, which constituted the disnctive trait of his character, marked him out for the exercise of wider influence and the accomplishment of exalted good, if, in the providence of God, he had been spared for the future service of his State and of the Union

A WELL-MERITED COMPLIMENT.

The following well-merited compliment to the present popular, efficient, and accomplished Commissioner of Pensions, Hon. George C. Whiting, appears in a late number of the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

"There were, at the commencement of the presen month, about thirty clerks dropped in the Pension Bu reau. They were employed under the act of the 3d March 1855, and the business having been nearly completed and there being no further appropriation, their service were no longer required. There are about eighty-five re-

and there being no further appropriation, their services were no longer required. There are about eighty-five remaining, some of whom are employed on revolutionary pensions, others on the settlement and adjudication of pensions pertaining to the late wars, others on bounty-land claims, Virginia half-pay claims, &c., and a large number employed on the business of auditing and settling the accounts of all the pension agents of the country. The business of this office is quite intricate in its character, requiring a variety of talent to superintend and keep in steady motion all its multifarious machinery.

"The present Commissioner, George C. Whiting, esq., has approved himself fully equal to the task, and at that responsible post has acquitted himself in a most praise-worthy manner. In him we find an example which others would do well to follow who hold positions under government. On the death of his father he was appointed to a place in the Land Office; although young, he applied himself with great assiduity to the duties of his position, and supported not only himself, but also his father's family. From the Land Office he was transferred by Thomas Ewing to a principal clerkship in the Interior Department, and soon after Secretary Stewart sueceeded Mr. Ewing; though a political opponent, he appointed him to the chief clerkship of the Interior, which office he filled with such marked ability and credit that he was appointed by President Pierce to be head of the Pension Bureau.

"He has worked himself steadily upward to his present position, not by virtue of any outside influence or patronage, but by merit alone—by his own individuality.

"He has worked himself steadily upward to his present position, not by virtue of any outside influence or patronage, but by merit alone—by his own individuality. His present post is one which requires a high order of talent and as large a fund of good nature and patience as Job possessed. He has more than met the expectations of his warmest friends. Geo. C. Whiting possesses all the elements of a perfect gentleman, is highly esteemed by all his subordinates in office, and deservedly popular with all who have business connexions with the Pension Rureau."

THE ELECTION OF JAMES B. CLAY.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of last Wednesday says: "The Young Men's National Democratic Association of this city fired one hundred guns last evening in celebration of the great victory in the Fayette district in the election of James B. Clay. It was a glorious victory, and it behooved the young democracy thus to celebrate it." THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

Several days must necessarily clapse before the result of the election held in this State on Monday last can be definitely ascertained; but enough is now known by telegraph and the mails to warrant the belief that the democracy of Kentucky have secured majority in the legislature on joint ballot, have made a gain of at least three members in the congressional delegation, and have elected their candidate for State treasurer by a very large majority. Not the least cause of rejoicing with the now exulting democrats of Kentucky is the election of the gallant Clay in the Ashland district. The gratifying news is thus an nounced in the Cincinnati Enquirer of last Wednesday morning's issue :

We doubt whether any congressional canvass in the United States over attracted more or as much attention as the We doubt whether any congressional calvass in the Chief States ever attracted more or as much attention as the recent one between James B. Clay and Roger Hanson, in the Ashland district, Kentucky. The eyes of the whole nation, and especially of that portion of it which takes any part in politics, were directed to it with great anxiety. The district was strongly know-nothing, giving, two years ago, one thousand six hundred majority for A. K. Marshall, its present know-nothing representative; and even last year Buchanan and Breckinridge were beaten over six hundred by Fillmore and Donelson. The democracy, notwithstanding the reports of the gallant canvass which Mr. Clay was making, and the confident hopes of some of his ardent friends, generally had but little faith in his success. It seemed impossible that the large know-nothing majority could be overcome, especially when they presented as able and adroit a champion of their principles as Roger Hanson.

The district has been changed since it had been carried by Mr. Breckinridge, as the county of Owen, strongly

by Mr. Breckinridge, as the county of Owen, strongly democratic, was taken off, and Woodford, strongly know-nothing, substituted in its stead. Despite the great odds democratic, was taken off, and Woodford, strongly knownothing, substituted in its stead. Despite the great odds against him, Mr. Clay, with a perseverance and an ardor worthy of his illustrious descent, entered the list in accordance with the wish of his political friends, and has been triumphantly elected by a small majority. His success will do more to destroy know-nothingism in the South than any blow it has yet received. It will be remarkable if it ever makes any headway again in Kentucky. In every aspect in which it can be viewed it is more of a national than a local victory, and as the telegraphic wires spread the intelligence over the Union it graphic wires spread the intelligence over the Union it will be hailed everywhere with the greatest rejoicings and

The following are the majorities in the several counties. as reported by the mail agent, who came on the Lexing ton train to Covington last evening :

	Clay.	Hanson.
Harrison	198	
Nicholas	169	
Scott	439	
Franklin		
Jessumine	102	
Bourborn	****	290
Fayette		390
Woodford		190
		and the second second
Total	938	870
	870	
	March March	
Majority for Clay	68	
In Louisville the vote for		ood as fol-

Marshall, know-nothing-----2,910

The Louisville Courier, commenting on the above vote, and the election scenes in that city on Monday

It was rumored upon the streets yesterday morning that the know-nothings would submit to a peaceful election upon one condition only—and this was, that the vote of the city was going to suit them. They would permit peace to reign, provided that foreigners did not attempt to vote, and provided further that too many democrats and whigs did not vote against them. The result was somewhat as they wanted it, and hence comparative quiet reigned at the polls. If, on the contrary, the city election had been close, we should have had a terrible day. It was understood that there were bullies from abroad, ready at a moment's warning to join those who reside here, and take the polls by violence. We are glad for the sake of our city that an opportunity was not glad for the sake of our city that an opportunity was not given these fiends in human shape to carry out their hellish designs.

The know-nothing ticket has been carried in the city But how has it been carried? It has been done by dis franchising one-third of the legal voters! It has been done by base fraud and threats of brutal violence! has been done by establishing as outrageous an age of terror as cursed France in the days of the revolution! It has been done by suffering less than 5,000 men to vote where 7,000 are entitled by the laws of the land to

But the result of the election determines one joyou fact, and that is, that the know-nothing power is on the decline. Col. Marshall was elected in August, 1855, by decline. Col. Marshall was elected in August, 1855, by more than double the majority that he has now gotten. He has won this race by at least 1,200 votes less than he got at the previous election. Col. Holt has, therefore, made a glorious race, and know-nothingism may anticipate its doom. Its fate is sealed, and another congressional race will not be troubled by its frauds, its violence, and its outrages upon law and order and decency. Many of the best men of the party voted the democratic ticket yesterday, and by the time another year rolls round there will be but few decent men left in the party. The loss Col. Marshall has sustained grew out of the best men quitting it, and voting with the democrats. The democrats in the district may, therefore, claim as a gain from the know-nothing ranks not less than 1,200 of the very best citizens that heretofore voted the know-nothing ticket. If know-nothingism does not see its doom in this off-shoot from its ranks, we don't know what signs

THE ELECTION IN MISSOURI.

The following despatch from a private source reached us last evening: "Sr. Louis, Aug. 6.—Rollins, the black-republicar and know-nothing candidate for governor in this State, is defeated by Stewart, democrat, by from five to ten thou-

The St. Louis Republican of Tuesday morning says:

The St. Louis Republican of Tuesday morning says:

"Rollins leaves St. Louis county with less than fifteen hundred majority! This is the county where five thousand was looked for. This is the county where the emancipationists yesterday were auxious to bet upon 3,000 majority for Rollins. St. Louis is the city where Major Winer acceled to office with a majority of 1,700. Rollins, backed by the same party, goes out of the city with a majority of less than 1,200. He falls behind the Fillmore vote of last November. The hotch-potch of know-nothingism and abolitionism does not go down well in St. Louis. The complexion of the vote in St. Louis county leaves not the shadow of a doubt that Stewart has carried the State by not less than 5,000 majority. It will occasion us no surprise to learn that the people have elected him by 10,000 majority. So much for twaddle, know-nothingism, abolitionism, and detraction of good men in Missouri."

THE ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

We are indebted to an attentive and a reliable correspondent in Montgomery for the subjoined despatch:

bana will send an entire democratic delegation to the next Congress. Dowdell is elected in the 3d district by 100 majority. Gen. Moore, democrat, beat W. R. Smith, know-nothing, in the 4th district. Moore's majority, it is said, is about 500."

By the union of the Democrat and Journal we have daily democratic paper from Bangor. It is the largest democratic sheet printed in that city—is published by John Clark, and edited by Marcellus Emery—and is likely to be just the thing the party needs in that portion of Maine. The new paper is called the Daily Union, and we understand there is no doubt of its being well supported .- Boston Post.

The Oswego (N. Y.) Times says: "Shipments of flour to Montreal continue to be made from this port in considerable quantities. Canadian steamers are in our harbor every day carrying away the flour manufactured at our mills, for which Montreal dealers offer better inducements than are now offered at New York. Oswego is fortunate in her location, and is able to make a choice of markets, o that a little extra inducement on one side or the other ends her produce in that direction."

A BLACK REPUBLICAN CONFESSION CONCERNING ITS OWN SUPPORTERS.

We have uniformly expressed the opinion that black-republicanism would never be as strong at any future period, as at the last presidential election. The New York Tribune makes a confession which satisfies us more than ever of the correctness of this opinion. It says :

"Thousands did vote for Fremont last November who were not republicans, and had never before 1856 pretended to be. Some of these really believed that the outrges in Kansas would revolutionize the country; some 'went in for the chances,' especially after the magnificent triumph in Maine, fancying that their prospects for missions, collectorships, territorial governorships, and other nice tid-bits, were better in the comparatively unofficered republican party than in either of its rivals." "Thousands did vote for Fremont last Nover This is doubtless true. Thousands whose ends

were purely selfish went for Fremont, hoping to receive rewards in the shape of offices. Hamlin of Maine, P. King of New York, and a few others secured rewards for their treachery to the democratic party through local instrumentalities, while thousands of others, who relied upon Fremont's success for a similar purpose, have failed. The selfish purposes assigned by the Tribune for the large vote of its party last fall did not extend to all who voted the ticket. The leaders alone expected, and, indeed, gonerally had bargained for the reward; but the mass of the rank and file acted from no such impulse They were misled and deceived, and readily induced to believe whatever the leaders thought would contribute to accomplish their selfish objects. The masses are beginning to understand the motives of those who led them from the ranks of their old friends into those of the disunionists. Learning the imposition practised, and the motives which led to it, they are returning, and especially the democrats, among their friends to sustain the constitution and the Union. Thousands of this class of men are now active and zealous supporters of the democratic party. They will not soon be misled by those whose sole objects are the spoils of office, and again fight to promote their purely personal objects. In the

THE GREAT RAIN AND THE WASHINGTON AQUE-The effects of the late almost unexampled rain

States where successful they have seen nothing in

the cause of black-republicanism to admire, but much

to condemn. These are some of the reasons why

that party is doomed to defeat and ultimate annihi-

upon the works of the aqueduct may be looked upon with some interest by our citizens. They will be gratified to know that the flood which raised some of the streams higher than they have been since 1847 passed off without injury. No culvert was overloaded; not one was filled entirely full. One of the smaller culverts was filled at its upper end even with the crown of the arch; but the discharge at its lower end being free, this was only half full. This being a pipe culvert, of rapid descent under a high bank would have borne a rise of water three or four times as great without injury.

The result of this, the first severe trial to which the new culverts of the aqueduct have been submitted, was looked to with interest by the engineers, and it is such as to give assurance that, with proper attention on the part of those in charge to prevent a culvert from being choked with drift, no rain-storm likely to occur here will ever be able to displace a brick or a stone of these works.

The Little Falls branch rose about 8 feet; it broke ven into the canal; the culvert intended to pass its centre under the canal having been allowed, in course of years, to become obstructed with stone and gravel. The consequences are, two breaks in the canal and an interruption to navigation.

The contractor for the receiving reservoir on the aqueduct suffered some little damage-one of his shanties having been carried away; but the work done by the flood, in cleaning out the bed of the stream for him, is probably a compensation for all damages.

By the rain gauges it appears that there fell at the Great Falls, 16 miles from the city, a little more than 3 inches of rain; at Cabin John Valley, 9 miles, 4; inches; at the Little Falls, 6 miles, 52 inches; in town, 6 1-10 inches

JUSTICE FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER. The Louisiana Courier, in a late issue, thus bears

arnest testimony to the long, faithful, and efficient services of the northern democracy:

services of the northern democracy:

"The more carefully we review the political history of the past fifteen years, the more reason do we find for admiration of northern democrats. In 1845, when Florids was admitted, fifty-eight democratic representatives from the North in Congress voted for admission, and all the northern democrats in the Senate, twelve in number. Without northern democratic votes Florida would have been rejected. When Texas applied for admission, only three out of the forty northern democratic representatives voted against it, while sons from other parties there voted for it. Without northern democratic votes, Texas, too, would have been rejected. The fugitive-slave law was also passed by virtue of the 28 democratic votes for it. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, that great re-affirmation of nonintervention and constitutional State-rights doctrine, recently approved in its main feature by the Supreme Court, was supported by a large majority of northern democratic in the House, and by more than three-fourths of the eighteen northern democratic senators, while not a single vote was given for it by a member of any other party from the North. On these and many other questions the northern democrata have stood firmly by the constitution, and gallantly defended all the rights of all the States. It seems to us that 'ingratitude' is too mild a term to apply to the ambitious and noisy South savers, whose hardest work has been in effect for the northern parties who have so long tried to override the constitution, and to trample on our rights, and whose hardest work now is to revile the only friends the South has in the northern States."

There appears to be no end to the litigation in the city of New York growing out of the usurpations of their black-republican rulers at Albany. The New York Mirror of Wednesday evening has the follow-

ing:

"Judge Ingraham, in the common pleas chambers, gave
a long opinion this noon in the street commissioner case.
He decides that the street commissioner's is purely a local office, created by the common council twenty years
ago, and on several occasions since recognised and
strengthened by the legislature; that the appointment,
therefore, belonged to the mayor and common council,
and that Mr. Conover has no right or title to the department he claims. Under these circumstances, he holds
that Judge Penbody had not sufficient jurisdiction to commit Mr. Devlin for contempt, and therefore Judge Ingraham ordered his discharge from custody. As to the title
of the office, he however remarked that it could only be
settled by a quo verronto, and that in the mean time the
sheriff should be put in possession of the books and papers.

peps.

"His honor intimated that a search warrant would be

"His honor intimated that a search warrant would be issued for the books and papers.

"Mr. Conover's counsel moved for a certiorari to review the proceedings. New litigation was in judgment when our reporter left the court.

"Mr. Devlin intended to take legal measures to be restored to possession, and Mr. Conover was in his office, with a guard of police and citizens, apparently to deny the authority of Judge Ingraham to interfere with Judge Peabody's order."